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Discussion of Issues in Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Talks

HK1411061789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Nov 89 p 7

[Article by Zhou Aiqun (0719 1947 5028): "Point at Issue in Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Talks"]

[Text] The 12th round of Soviet-U.S. strategic nuclear weapons talks is being held in Geneva. Before its start, the Soviet Union has given up its stand on linking strategic arms reduction with the banning of space weapons. The United States, however, has given up its consistent proposition on banning mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM's]. This has created favorable conditions for accelerating the strategic weapons talks. However, there are still several serious points at issue between the two sides. They are chiefly as follows:

—**Setting ceilings item by item.** The United States has proposed that the number of warheads on land-based ICBMs should not exceed 3,000 of the 4,900, which is aimed at reducing the Soviet advantages in land-based missiles; the Soviet Union, however, has asked the United States to reduce the number of its submarine-launched ICBMs to 3,000 in order to restrict the U.S. advantages in submarine-launched missiles. This is in fact a question of strategy deriving from different patterns of nuclear forces between the two parties. The main body of Soviet strategic nuclear strike force is the land-based ICBMs, which have over 6,400 warheads, accounting for over two-thirds of the total number of Soviet ICBM warheads. According to the U.S. proposal, by cutting more than half of the Soviet land-based missile warheads it would be possible to yield the effect of hurting the bones and muscles of Soviet strategic nuclear force. The backbone of U.S. strategic nuclear strike force is the submarine-launched ICBMs. The United States reportedly possesses about 5,400 submarine-launched missile warheads, also accounting for over two-thirds of the total number of U.S. ICBM warheads. According to the Soviet demand, the U.S. submarine-launched missile warheads should be reduced by nearly a half and the number of its nuclear submarines should also be reduced from 36 at present to 18. This will likewise sap the vitality of U.S. strategic nuclear force. Since both sides want to weaken the other side and preserve itself through talks, it is difficult to reconcile each other's stand.

—**Methods of calculations.** The United States proposes that the number of nuclear cruise missiles carried by a heavy bomber should be counted as 10. The Soviet Union, however, insists that the number should be calculated according to the actual designed capacity of bombers. This is because all U.S. heavy bombers on active service have a designed capacity of carrying more than 10 cruise missiles. For example, B-52 bombers can carry 12 cruise missiles each, while most

Soviet bombers can carry only 6. According to the U.S. proposal, the U.S. heavy bomber weapons system will in fact be much superior to the Soviet Union. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, by insisting on accurate calculation it will be able to restrict the U.S. advantages in cruise missiles. Therefore, the Soviet Union cannot but make a strong case for it.

—**Deployment areas.** Because the land-based ICBMs are hard to verify, both parties have agreed in principle to restrict the deployment of such missiles in certain specific areas. However, on the question of specific prescribed areas, both parties still do not see eye to eye: The Soviet Union proposes larger deployment areas, while the United States proposes smaller ones. The subtlety of this is self-evident. People notice that the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in terms of land-based mobile missiles. Over past few years, the Soviet Union has deployed a considerable number of multiple warhead SS-24 and single warhead SS-25 mobile missiles. But it was not until very recently that the United States made a decision on deploying the single warhead Minuteman mobile missiles and mechanizing the MX multiple warhead missiles.

—**On-site inspection.** To facilitate verification, the Soviet Union and the United States must open to each other missile launching silos, mobile missile deployment areas, bomber bases, nuclear submarine bases, missile production plants, and so on. The United States has put forward specific measures, namely, "verification first and agreement later." The Soviet Union keeps a weary eye on the "sincerity" of the United States. Therefore, the question of verification is another bone of contention between both parties.

Being the core of Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks, the strategic nuclear weapons have a bearing on the growth and decline of the relative strength and even the state security interests of both parties. This, plus the complex kinds and numerous types of strategic weapons which will be partially cut, makes it even more difficult to verify. As a result, the ongoing talks are beset with considerable difficulties and it will still cause them a lot of trouble in coming to an agreement.

Reporter Visits Shaanxi Rocket-Testing Center

HK0211121989 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Oct 89

["Newsletter" by station correspondent titled "Report from the Hometown of the Rocket Dynamic Force: An Introduction of the Largest One-Stage Rocket Engine Testing Center, Shaanxi Dynamic Force Experiment and Technological Research Institute of the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry"]

[Excerpts] In a poor, little-known valley in the depths of the hills of our province, is unexpectedly situated a state-level rocket research unit. When foreign experts first visited here, no wonder that they were all astounded

and gaping. However, it is true that the Shaanxi Dynamic Force Experiment and Technological Research Institute has been here for over 20 years. In the middle of the 1960's, groups of scientific and technological workers came to this poor valley from the large cities. They lived in thatched cottages and drank river water. Under the extremely hard conditions, they fostered the Yanan spirit of self-reliance and completed in a short time the building of a one-stage rocket engine bedstand, the largest in Asia. Over the past 20-odd years, unknown to the public, they have been working. [passage omitted]

Over the past 20-odd years, this research institute has successfully conducted experiments on several dozen of models of one-stage rocket engines on some 2,000 occasions. A kind of engine that had been tested and whose design had been finalized was the only such product in the whole country which won a gold medal. In 25 tests out of the 30 space carrier [hangtian yunzai] tests conducted in our country, the engine whose design had been completed here after experimentation was used to send it to outer space. A record of accurate launching was achieved.

Article Views U.S. 'Beyond Containment' Strategy
HK2110022289 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 42, 16 Oct 89 p 30

[Article by Li Nan (2621 2809): "Seeking Detente? Seeking Victory Without Battle?—Commenting on the New U.S. Strategy of 'Beyond Containment' Toward the Soviet Union"]

[Text] After World War II, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and between East and West were beset with difficulties and were as changeable as the weather. Over the past several decades, they have traversed a tortuous path.

In recent years, things have changed with the passage of time. U.S.-Soviet relations have gradually shifted from confrontation to dialogue and from tension to detente. With the tightly drawn bowstrings easing a little, both parties have played some fairly melodious tunes. Following frequent contacts and continued talks, relations between both parties have tended to warm up.

It is in this period that tides of reform have started in the Soviet Union and other East European countries. President Gorbachev has expressed new thinking on domestic reform and international relations. In the course of reform, however, commodities are in short supply, and the people still feel the pinch of poverty. Demonstrations and strikes happen from time to time, and nationality contradictions have become more acute. In Poland the Solidarity Trade Union has replaced the Polish United Workers Party and controlled government leadership. In Hungary, differences within the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party have increasingly surfaced. These difficulties and problems will undoubtedly become a new factor in U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations.

It is also at this moment that the United States has reexamined its overall strategy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In its wake, other Western countries have paid redoubled attention to and intensively studied this issue. How will the trend of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union and between East and West develop and how will the United States and the West face up to and utilize the situation emerging in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe?

In a speech in May, the U.S. leader said that, after trials of strength over the years since the war, we now have a "valuable opportunity." The U.S. government has finished reviewing its relations with the Soviet Union and found out a new way to solve this trial of strength.

Although the speech also dealt with disarmament, dialogue, cooperation, and detente, its key content was to encourage the Soviet Union to "evolve toward an open society," enable "the Soviet Union to become a member of the international community once again," and "hope that Soviet reforms will break away from their previous cycles." These words are implicit because their meanings are clear.

The U.S. leader called this new strategy toward the Soviet Union one of "beyond containment," saying that it no longer seeks to contain the Soviet Union in military affairs alone.

While the United States put forward a new strategy toward the Soviet Union, other Western countries have also seized the opportunity to work in coordination. At its 15th annual meeting in mid-July, the 7-nation summit, which always laid emphasis on economic coordination, concentrated on discussing such political issues as the situation in Eastern Europe and East-West relations. The summit's "Political Manifesto" spread the Western concept of value and encouraged the peoples in socialist countries to "set up pluralized democratic societies." In its main chapters, the "Political Manifesto" discussed the ongoing reform process in Poland and Hungary, expressed its readiness to support this process, and considered providing economic aid in an appropriate and coordinated way.

Prior to the meeting of the seven heads of state or government, the U.S. President went to Poland and Hungary for an extraordinary visit. It may well be said that the visit is a concrete implementation of the new strategy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the words of American press, affairs in these two countries "are changing according to the will of the West."

When there was a turning point in the Polish political situation in September, Western government VIPs were so elated that their pleasures showed clearly in their utterances and manners.

The United States and other Western countries stand for continuing the momentum of detente. This is favorable to maintaining world peace and solving regional conflicts. Many Western politicians and commentators talk

glibly about easing the East-West tension, but, in their eyes, detente has another meaning. Just as a Japanese newspaper put it, it means "relaxing tension according to the pace of the West," "launching a peace offensive under the situation of detente," and "it will probably serve as a turning point in promoting the formation of central Europe, including Poland and Hungary, and a split in Eastern Europe."

The West stints no effort in enthusiastically praising the reforms in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe but it also explains the reforms in another way; namely, it wants to guide the reforms toward "changes in the system."

Many resourceful men in the West immediately went into action and, in a very short time, came out with a number of "wise counsels."

Before the U.S. President's visit to Poland and Hungary, the U.S. Traditional Foundation proposed that the President explain to officials in the two countries that the reform should include free elections, judicial independence, and private enterprise. The Traditional Foundation also proposed that the President meet with leaders of democratic opposition and proponents of free markets, encourage establishment of ties with the Western private economy, and advocate that the two countries have the cultural and political traditions of the West.

As analysts of this foundation explained, "beyond containment" means that "there is now an opportunity not only to contain communism but also to make further efforts to emancipate some countries from the fetters of communism."

An academic from the Brookings Institution, which always influences on U.S. foreign policy, offered his idea: Define a date for the summit; encourage the private enterprises' adventurist spirit to invest in the Soviet Union; and provide experts in economic management, monetary policy, and legal disputes who are urgently needed by the other party. According to a report in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, after Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Poland's Solidarity Trade Union became Prime Minister, the U.S. Government began working out plans to aid Poland. The newspaper said that this is a "small-scale Marshall Plan" designed to sow the seeds of capitalism. A key in the plan is to help build a banking system and introduce the operational experience of U.S. banks.

The "small-scale Marshall Plan" has a grandiose ambition. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL pointed out that if the plan works, it can provide a successful model for political and economic reforms in Hungary and even the Soviet Union in the future.

A senior FRG official proposed that Western Europe work out a plan to provide aid to Eastern Europe, which is equivalent to the small-scale U.S. Marshall Plan. He said: "Our purpose in formulating this plan is not to make the socialist countries refusing to conduct reform

prolong their time of survival again but to offer chances to the reform forces in Eastern Europe."

Japan also seems eager to have a try. In its commentary, a big Japanese newspaper said: At the Japanese-U.S. summit in July, the Japanese Government pledged cooperation with the U.S. Government's "East European strategy." This means that Japan, which had estranged relations with Eastern Europe in the past, will coordinate with the West's action on Eastern Europe.

Trying to be different, some reporters exhorted the West not to use aggressive military terms in dealing with the East. Instead, it should use ideological terminology because this is naturally more pleasant to the ear.

A noted U.S. political and diplomatic expert offered his advice, saying that we should "favor the setting up of a joint financial group among Japan, the United States, and Western Europe to assess the crises to be confronted by the Eastern society in the near term" and "define how to cooperate in promoting peaceful evolution."

True, these are all aimed at "peaceful evolution." "Peaceful evolution" is something John Foster Dulles had yearned for since the 1950's. "Conquering without battle" has always been the highest level that strategists have tried to reach. In implementing a "containment policy," Dulles never refrained from engaging in "peaceful evolution"; by the same token, the strategy of "beyond containment" proposed now does not completely discard "containment."

"Beyond containment" runs parallel with arms development. However, both the United States and the Soviet Union will not give up the banner of detente and they will probably create a certain atmosphere. Don't you see that the nuclear disarmament talks, preparations for the summit, exchanges, and cooperation are still going on or being stepped up? The detente situation will still be maintained for a long time to come despite the fact that stormy weather will be brewing in places not easily detected by people. Don't you see the competition to develop stealth bombers, military satellites, Stars War, and all kinds of sophisticated weapons?

The strategy of "beyond containment" is bound to meet with difficulties in its implementation. It will not be smooth sailing. The limited national strength and strained financial circumstances on the part of the United States and the differences in the West will pose obstacles which are difficult to removed. More importantly, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are unlikely to let the United States go "beyond" them without limits. In fact, they have made criticisms and refutations. The struggle between the two systems and two ideological systems will stand out. While there is detente, conflicts and turmoils can hardly be completely removed and prevented.

Ah! What we face will still be a human and corrupted world filled with contradictions and in great turmoil!

Factors Behind EUREKA Plan's Vitality

90WC0011A Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 89 pp 26-27

[Article by Wei Ming (2607 0682): "'EUREKA' Plan Displays Great Vitality—The Promotion of 'EUREKA' Plan, Which Is Based on Applied Science To Develop New Technology and Products, Will Certainly Quickened the Tempo in Reversing the Declining Tendency of High Technology in Europe and Give Birth to 'European Technological Community' at an Early Date"]

[Text] Since its implementation 4 years ago, the EUREKA [European Research Cooperation Agency] plan has pushed forward rapidly with great vitality. The seventh European Community (EC) Ministers' Meeting, which was held not long ago in Vienna, examined and approved all together 89 new scientific and industrial projects whose costs are estimated at 1.6 billion ECU's [European Currency Units] (about \$1.8 billion). This represents the most projects and greatest funding ever approved by the ministers' meeting during the past 4 years. This meeting also deliberated and adopted the 1989-92 intermediate plan and set the course for EUREKA's research plan in the coming period. During that period, the cumulative total of scientific and research projects of the EUREKA plan will reach 309, and the total amount of investment will reach 6.4 billion ECU's (about \$7.2 billion).

The research scope of the EUREKA plan is very broad, covering almost all of today's high-tech areas, from information communications, automated manufacturing, robots, television, aerospace, lasers, new materials, biological engineering, medicine, marine development, energy, and transportation to environmental protection technologies. As of 1988, within only 2 to 3 years, 25 percent of the more than 200 smoothly progressing joint research projects of the EUREKA plan were completed or almost completed; 60 percent entered the stage of technological application and product development; and 15 percent needed further research and final conclusion. The rapid development the EUREKA plan has made since its birth fully explains that EUREKA is full of vitality and prosperity and that it is displaying an increasingly stronger life force. This kind of vitality and energy is inseparable from the fact that it has the following distinct characteristics, functions, and influences:

First, oriented toward the market and in light of the needs of acute international competition in the high-tech area, the EUREKA plan can quickly and effectively organize manpower, material and financial resources, and technology to form a joint research network of enterprises, governments, and universities. Currently, 19 countries and 1,600 enterprises and scientific and research units of the EC have already joined the EUREKA plan. The large-scale "jie xi" [2638 6007] plan which was adopted at this meeting is meant to quickly reverse the declining situation of European electronic

products on the international market. For some time, the trade deficits of European electronic departments have increased year after year. In 1987 alone, the deficits jumped from \$14 billion in 1986 to \$22 billion; of which, the trade deficits of computer technology increased from \$2 billion in 1979 to \$12 billion in 1987. This shows that European electronic products have lost their competitive edge and that large amounts of foreign products have swarmed into the European market. If Europe fails to change its strategy, its trade deficits will be as high as \$35 billion in the year 1993. To meet this challenge, the Vienna meeting adopted the European submicron silicon (electronic component) joint research and development plan, namely the "jie xi" plan, which will take 8 years and cost over \$4 billion. Six countries, including France, West Germany, and Holland, and three large, solid industrial groups (Siemens, Philips, and Thompson) have participated in this plan. A French journal had pointed out that "only by adhering to the EUREKA plan can we change the backward situation of European electronic industry."

Second, the EUREKA plan is based on applied science and oriented to industry. It stresses developing new technology and solving urgent technological challenges. This characteristic is aimed directly at an important cause of backwardness in European electronic products—Europe has long emphasized basic scientific research and ignored the weak link of applied technology. An ambitious plan among the recently approved new projects is to improve the automated system. Its purpose is to modify small machine-tool manufacturing techniques and to increase computer software in automation in enterprises in an effort to reverse the declining tendency of European industry. In addition, 21 of the 89 new projects belong to the "protective umbrella" plan of environmental protection technology. Their purpose is to solve the urgent problem of serious environmental pollution caused by developed industrialized society and to enforce the pollution prevention and control plan in all departments except for the nuclear department.

Third, the EUREKA plan is highly adaptable and flexible. It includes scientific and research projects of all sizes. Its new projects include not only large-scale research plans such as the "jie xi" plan, the "protective umbrella" plan, and the "a ma duo si" [7093 7456 1122 0674] plan, but also numerous small-scale plans whose budgetary costs are generally under 20 million francs (\$6 million) and more suitable for the participation of financially limited medium-sized and small enterprises. Currently, large enterprises account for 54 percent and medium-sized and small enterprises account for 21 percent of all organizations participating in the EUREKA plan. The proportion of medium-sized and small enterprises has reached 41 percent in projects participated in by Belgium. It looks as though absorbing more medium-sized and small enterprises to participate in scientific research will be the trend of development in the future.

Fourth, the EUREKA plan is not controlled by governments or other administrative organs. In light of actual

needs and market prospects, enterprises or scientific research units at lower levels will propose research projects directly to higher levels. They will work out plan agendas and raise funds mostly on their own. The EUREKA plan coordinators of various governments and the competent 7-member secretariat of the EUREKA plan are responsible only for assessing, coordinating, and introducing foreign cooperation partners. Once a project is decided, the government will provide financial aid not exceeding 30 to 40 percent of its budgetary cost to show support and encouragement. This practice can fully arouse the enthusiasm and initiative of participating units and avoid the blindness of administrative organs determining the project and various other bureaucratic malpractices.

Fifth, the EUREKA plan encourages transnational cooperation, stipulating that any project must have the cooperation of enterprises and scientific research units from at least two countries. This is conducive to the rational utilization of manpower and funds, the sharing of scientific research results, and the promotion of technological exchange. At the same time, since such projects are of a fairly large scale, it is also conducive to pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone and fully tapping potential. Experience has proved that even enterprises that are competing with each other can benefit more than the loss they suffer from joint research. Currently participating at the EUREKA plan are 12 EC countries, six countries of the European Free Trade Association, Turkey, and the European Community Commission. In addition, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Canada have also participated in some EUREKA projects. Many countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, India, and Argentina, have expressed great interest in EUREKA projects. As the trend of internationalization grows in science and technology, the EUREKA plan is bound to go beyond the limit of West Europe and carry out broad international scientific research cooperation in such fields as environment, energy, communications and transportation, aerospace, and oceanology so as to solve urgent problems confronted by all mankind.

The 5-year overall scientific research plan which was adopted in 1987 by the EC includes 1,000 joint scientific research projects which cost 6.44 billion ECU's. These projects have already been started. Since they stress basic scientific research over competition, they can supplement the EUREKA plan, which is based on applied science and stresses the development of new technology and products. These two trends of joint scientific research are thoroughly changing a series of weaknesses, such as the lack of cooperation, the decentralization of research, the duplication of projects, and the waste of funds, caused by the European scientific and technological circle which used to emphasize individualized and independent research method. The new waves of joint scientific research in Europe will definitely quicken the tempo in reversing the backwardness of European high technology and give birth to an early date to the European Technological Community, which is already in its embryonic form.

Speculation on Strategy in 'Postnuclear' Era

90ON0053Z Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
1 Sep 89 p 3

[Article by Zhao Pingan (6392 1627 1344): "Analysis of the 'Postnuclear Age'"]

[Text] In the time since the United States and the Soviet Union concluded the treaty on intermediate-range missiles and conducted earnest negotiations concerning the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, some Western experts on strategic problems have put forward their predictions on what this "postnuclear age" will bring about. At the present time there is no generally accepted concept for the postnuclear age. In looking at this from the aspect of outside nations, the term refers to that, with the world entering an age of "peace and development," in order to break free from maintaining a balance in strategic nuclear power and to throw off the heavy burdens of the nuclear arms race, the superpowers are, by conditionally carrying out a gradual reduction of nuclear stockpiles, seeking further progress in this new realm of things and are striving for strategic superiority in the transitional period. There are many predictions, depending on how you look at the international situation and especially the situation of international military conflicts. This author will limit his discussion to a few perceptions in the area of nuclear strategy.

The postnuclear age will not be a nonnuclear era. According to calculations by foreign experts, the United States and the Soviet Union would need to retain only about 5 percent of their current nuclear weapons to satisfy their national requirements. The conclusion has been drawn that nuclear weapons may be reduced even more, but, due to the fact that the current stage of conventional weapons still cannot replace the special role that nuclear weapons play, they will not be totally eliminated. There is a continuing international controversy concerning nuclear war and nuclear weapons and the strategic development of these can satisfy political objectives by making these weapons smaller, tactically oriented, and for use in a more contained area (in reality, the trend in new nuclear weapons development has already been directed toward these areas). As a result, simply saying no to nuclear weapons is not a solution to this controversy. In retrospect, even if the actual nuclear warheads are destroyed, it will be impossible to wipe out the technology for constructing nuclear weapons. Therefore, the approaching postnuclear age signifies only the declining strategic value of nuclear weapons and that we "should not rely merely on a nuclear threat." What it requires is coordinated development of both nuclear and conventional weapons and support of a strategy that includes the combined threat of nuclear and conventional weapons or the individual threat of these weapons.

There is a dual trend of reduction and development in the postnuclear age. The United States and the Soviet Union have already decided on what portion of their nuclear stockpiles are necessary and which are excessive,

with only the excessive portion being affected by the disarmament and the necessary portion being exempt. In addition to this, the United States and the Soviet Union are both working on developing even newer nuclear weapons and increasing the survivability and reaction time of these weapons. As for countries that possess intermediate-range missiles, because of national security concerns, they should not lightly give up limited-range nuclear weapons and, also, the reduction in the superpowers' nuclear stockpiles gives these countries an opportunity to shrink the existing gap in number and quality of weapons between them and the superpowers and to leap into the ranks of the world powers. For this reason, after the intermediate-range missile treaty was concluded, the military and government leaders of West European countries held consultations and called for an increase in their own nuclear strength. In addition, stressing the defensive nature of nuclear weapons and beginning to reduce their nuclear stockpiles has caused the United States and the Soviet Union to gradually lose their attractiveness to allies to whom they promised nuclear protection, and could provoke a new nuclear proliferation. It has been proved by available data that another 20 nuclear nations will emerge by the end of this century.

The strategy in the postnuclear age will be one of ensuring mutual existence. During the nuclear age, the United States and the Soviet Union held on to a strategy of guaranteed mutual destruction with the result being a buildup of nuclear weapons that could destroy mankind (including themselves) many times over. This caused them to fall into a situation where it was difficult to ensure their existence. In planning the strategy for today's postnuclear age, experts on strategic problems have switched their focus from "guaranteed mutual destruction" to "ensured mutual existence." The strategy of the United States during the first part of the next century has been clearly put forward as "needing to employ its strength in the area of mutual existence." In the past, the superpowers regarded nuclear power as offensive, but are now considering the defensive nature of nuclear weapons and are stressing the development of systems for defense against nuclear attack.

The postnuclear age will be an age of "piling up nuclear weapons in space." During the 40-odd years since World War II, nuclear weapons have been an important indication of a country's strength and international position. To a certain degree, any country that has nuclear weapons can ascend to the ranks of the world powers. When entering into the postnuclear age, it will be difficult to break free from maintaining a balance of power, because of the excesses and state of the arms race, especially with the rapid development of modern technology providing the means for developing space weapons. Under these conditions, the United States has pushed its "star wars" plan that has attracted worldwide attention. The Soviet Union is also secretly developing space weapons. Both of these countries are planning to achieve strategic superiority by using the realm of space.

Since nuclear and space weapons will be the two strategic keys in the postnuclear age, some scholars in this country believe that the postnuclear age will be an age of "piling up nuclear weapons in space."

It can be seen from the above analysis that the so-called postnuclear age of today exhibits a few clues, but does not yet form a firm picture of the situation. For this to become reality will require a long period and may waver from one situation to another. At the very least, it can be said that nuclear weapons will not be withdrawn from the theater of combat in this century and that the nuclear threat will continue to play an important role in military strategy and international relations. In addition to maintaining a high state of vigilance concerning nuclear threat, we should also closely watch the developmental changes in the international situation and pay attention to research and preparations for the various trends of the postnuclear age. We should nurture our own strategy to follow the constantly changing international environment in order to obtain the initiative in any future wars.

Science, Technology, Economics Key to Future Deterrence

40050684Z Shanghai GUOJI ZHANWANG [WORLD OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 14, 23 Jul 89 pp 20-21

[Article by Wu Guifu (2976 2710 7450)]

[Text] The great strides in modern science and technology and the rapid postwar expansion of the world economy have given impetus to rapid progress in military science and technology and to the renovation of weapons and equipment. This phenomenon is having an increasingly strong effect on the military strength of countries all over the world. Under present conditions, science, technology, and economics are making unprecedented breakthroughs with regard to their quantitative as well as qualitative position and function in the overall national defense resources. Scientific, technological, and economic factors are not only to a rather large extent deciding what levels of national strength each country can use to effect deterrence, but are also producing profound changes in the methods of deterrence. Looking at the strategic situation worldwide, scientific, technological, and economic factors are giving rise chiefly to the following new functions.

1. The focus of attention for effective military deterrence is beginning to be pushed toward outer space. Based on their advanced science and technology and on the strength of their rich economies, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have begun to reach the stage in mutual deterrence where they are contending for strategic military superiority in outer space. Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has said, "Our strategy is to establish as quickly and as effectively as possible the strongest possible deterrent force so that Soviet leaders will be absolutely confident that they cannot use their huge military superiority to harm our vital interests." For this purpose, the

United States has, since 1983 when it formally put forward its "Star Wars" plan, mobilized a massive pool of manpower and a vast amount of material and financial resources to speed up military high-technology research, giving top priority to development of strategic defense weapons. Moreover, "taking a giant step" toward building a preliminary antimissile system, the United States has already made breakthroughs in the crucial technical fields of electronic computers, microelectronics, super high-power lasers, atmospheric stabilization [daqi buchang 1129 3049 5943 0326], and electromagnetic artillery.

It is clear from all this that, just as the United States is presently striving for world supremacy on the "advanced frontiers" of strategic guidance, it is attempting to break the strategic balance of power it now maintains with the Soviet Union by speeding up the realization of its "strategic defense initiative," thus forming a new effective deterrence against the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union has also resolved to maintain its deterrent capability at the level of strategic superiority needed to eliminate imperialist forces. It is countering U.S. power with its own science, technology, and economics, while advancing a strategy of "accelerated social and economic development," with the intention of improving overall national strength and continuing a new round of military competition for strategic superiority in space.

At present the Soviet Union is also in the process of investing a huge amount of manpower and material and financial resources to bolster military scientific research and giving precedence to developing strategic defense weapons. For the past 10 years, the Soviet Union has achieved remarkable success in the fields of strategic and tactical missile systems as well as conventional weapons systems and is about equally matched with the United States in development of directed-energy and particle-beam weaponry. What is more, it holds the lead in interceptor satellites and high-energy laser weapons. It can be seen from the above that the tendency of the superpowers in implementing mutual deterrence is to place their new competitive goals in outer space. It is amply evident from this that their huge capability for new deterrent resources has been formed from their highly developed science, technology, and economies.

2. The use of high technology is a new factor that is suddenly coming to the fore in the strategic arena of deterrence. In today's highly developed science and technology world, the means of deterrence in international relations are already tending to "soften." This focus manifests itself in numerous situations where the "intangible" effects of science and technology are showing up, in effect, as an increasingly important deterrent resource. It goes without saying, of course, that the obvious deterrence created by a military force composed mainly of troops, weapons, and equipment still has an important role in confronting an adversary. The unfolding of advanced science and technology already essentially constitutes the key element in developing national defense resources. Countries that possess the

abundant strength derived from advanced science and technology by necessity also hold a deterrent position that should not be slighted.

In the present world, in addition to possession of advanced scientific and technological means of deterrence by the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan and Western Europe are also making rapid strides in this regard. In the eighties, West European countries put forward the "Eureka Plan" and had preliminary discussions about a "European strategic defense initiative," while Japan established its policy to "build the country through technology." In and of itself, proposal of these plans constituted a deterrent to the technologically advanced superpowers. Moreover, what is essentially most significant about this deterrence is the abundant overall national strength represented by a leading position in advanced technology, especially its huge potential for the military. In the fields affected by the world's new technological revolution, the might of any advanced technological breakthrough will exceed that of thousands and thousands of cannons. Thus, modern science and technology can become a huge productive force for the civilian and military branches and can enable their products to show marked technical improvement.

For example, looking at Japan from just the aspect of military strength, we see that its armed forces have only 300,000 people, its naval tonnage and number of Air Force combat aircraft are limited, and it still receives U.S. nuclear protection. Its military deterrent capability abroad is, in effect, limited. However, if we consider its scientific, technical, and economic strength, it is a world-class great nation possessing superior means of deterrence. Japan already possesses a sufficient level of advanced science and technology to equal that of the United States. Some of Japan's most sophisticated military technology is already being furnished to the United States, and Japan has been taking part in SDI research. At present it has been promoting research for its own SDI and a conventional defense initiative, doing everything possible to bypass the nuclear weapons stage and enter directly into the development and manufacture of precision guided weapons. In 1987, Japan drafted a long-term spaceflight development plan covering the period of the 1990's through 2010, which included launching new types of large thrust rockets and a manned space station. In addition, in nuclear technology Japan has attained world advanced levels and could, in 3 to 6 months, manufacture an atomic bomb.

Looking to the future, it would appear that the trend will be for Japan's advanced science and technology, especially its military advanced technology, to continue to develop at a rapid pace. It stands third in the world in military expenditures, and a considerable portion of this amount is allotted to development of military technology. These facts are enough to prove that advanced science and technology as an exceedingly challenging means of deterrence are rapidly coming to the fore in the arena of international strategy. Furthermore, they are

also promoting a more complicated structure of mutual deterrence between large countries and between national groupings.

3. Diversification in the development of deterrent resources is being promoted. Influenced by scientific, technological, and economic factors, countries of widely differing levels of actual power have, in exploiting their deterrent resources, skillfully played up their strong points and avoided their defects. The superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan, and the developed countries of Western Europe use their overall strength as their means of deterrence, emphasizing its comprehensiveness in dealing with an adversary. Many medium-sized and small countries, especially the weak countries of the Third World, are still powerless in a test of overall national strength with the superpowers or developed countries. Therefore, these small and medium-sized countries have to use the concentrated power of a single aspect of their national strength as their main means of deterring an adversary. However, in exploiting and using single-aspect deterrence, these countries have a number of different choices. The main ones fall into three categories.

First, there is the use of an important strategic resource as a deterrent. A typical case in point was the use in the seventies of the "oil weapon" by the Third World oil-producing nations. In January 1973, following the outbreak of the fourth Mideast war, Arab oil-producing countries used the oil weapon to deter Western countries siding with or giving aid to Israel. Western experts, commenting on the objectives that this type of deterrence was intended to achieve, said, "It goes without saying that the theory behind the oil weapon was to place the main pressure on Western countries, which would bring pressure on the United States. The United States, in turn, would then exert pressure on Israel, forcing it to accept a cease-fire favorable to the Arab cause."

Using the deterrence of the oil weapon to effect reduced production, increased prices, and a curtailing of transport was obviously an impressive show of power. First, it put the United States into a state of shock. The U.S. president at the time, Richard Nixon, in a television speech on 7 November, warned the people, saying, "We must confront an extremely obvious fact. We are about to face the most serious energy shortage since World War II. This winter our oil supply will be at least 10 percent short of our estimated need, and it could be as much as 17 percent short." Second, the scare factor produced by the oil weapon cast a shadow on U.S. relations with Western Europe and Japan, causing an extended split. Japan, 45 percent of whose oil comes from Arab countries, was forced to adopt a "new Middle East policy" whereby it broke off relations with Israel. Western European countries, one after another, also abandoned their total adherence to the U.S. stand on Middle East issues. U.S. Secretary of State at the time Henry Kissinger, after returning from Europe and Japan where he had gone to

coordinate Middle East policy, lamented, "The oil crisis is causing political harm to U.S. relations with Europe and Japan."

Second, there is the use, as a means of deterrence, of the important strategic locations in one's own country or a strategic communications route that a country controls. Many small and medium-sized countries, mainly scattered throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America, are in extremely important strategic locations. Of the 16 vital passages that the United States has announced that it needed to control, the majority were located in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. During the U.S.-Soviet rivalry throughout the world, these two countries have always taken very seriously the domination of those continental and maritime strategic points where vital communications routes converge. Many of the local wars that have occurred in Asia and Africa have had this type of rivalry deep in their background. Thus, to protect their independence and security, Third World countries coping with expansionist plots of the superpowers have begun to treat the control of vital strategic passages as a resource and means of deterrence. For example, Iran and Oman on 7 March 1974 issued an important joint government communique concerning security and cooperation of the countries along the shores of the Strait of Hormuz. It pointed out that, "In order for their two countries, which have important interests in the Strait of Hormuz and in neighboring waters, to obtain stability, security, ease of navigation, and cooperation in all fields," the two governments, "unequivocally and resolutely oppose any outside power exerting influence in this region which would violate their national interests."

The reaction of Western commentators to the power of this type of deterrence was totally positive. They recognized, "There is no better place in the Third World than the Persian Gulf for clearly demonstrating the changing balance of power between small countries and large countries. The Middle East and its waterways are regarded as a key communications hub for Europe, Asia, and Africa. Historically, it has always been seen as one of the world's most strategically significant regions. The leaders of major countries from Alexander the Great of ancient times to such moderns as Napoleon, Hitler, Churchill, Stalin, and every U.S. president from Franklin Roosevelt to Jimmy Carter all recognized the strategic significance of the region."

Third, there is the use of economic integration to promote the gradual formation of a profitable common market, along with the use of common or collective interests as a basis for developing defense cooperation. The entire economy, coupled with military might, then constitutes a deterrent to possible outside aggression and interference. This form of deterrence includes both the display of the combined power of the entire military and the potential deterrence of the tremendous economic interests in the Third World. This should cause the large countries to realize that, in protecting and trying to expand their economic interests in the Third World, it would be foolish for them to use military intervention to

cope with actions taken by small and medium-sized countries to safeguard national interests and rights. The effect of this form of deterrence on Western Europe and Japan has been quite obvious. It has been intensely manifested in the relatively enlightened policies they

have carried out with regard to the Third World. It can be said that the three "Lome Accords" signed by the EC and a large number of Third World countries from Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean area are an illustrative and positive result of the effect of this type of deterrence.

NORTH KOREA

U.S. 'Nuclear Arms Buildup' Denounced

*SK1711111889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article exposing the U.S. imperialists' moves to turn South Korea into a nuclear base says that owing to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and war moves, South Korea has been turned today into a nuclear arsenal, a nuclear forward base largest in the Far East where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have been deployed.

It continues:

The U.S. imperialists have introduced into South Korea numerous nuclear bombs of diverse forms and capacities developed for mass destruction such as nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, neutron bombs and "backpack nuke", thus turning South Korea into a nuclear storehouse.

They have already deployed across South Korea various types of military planes including nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter bombers, "Lance" and other missiles for carrying nuclear warheads and 155 mm guns.

They are going to additionally deploy in South Korea "Pershing 2" medium-range nuclear missile and "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missile.

The U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the construction of the military bases for nuclear arms buildup. They are now stepping up the construction of nuclear airfields in Chungwon of North Chungchong Province and in Suwon of Kyonggi Province, the expansion project of the Mosulpo Airfield in Cheju Island and the construction of nuclear military bases in the area around it and the construction of a "special strategic airforce base", a nuclear airforce base, in Sosan of South Chungchong Province.

Their stockpile of nuclear weapons in South Korea is aimed at striking on the northern half of Korea with nuclear weapons and dominating the whole of Korea and, furthermore, attacking other socialist countries in Asia.

In addition to the nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea in secret a nuclear unit for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and established even the system of ordering and commanding the use of nuclear weapons.

The danger of a nuclear war is becoming all the more realistic as the U.S. imperialist aggressors have worked out a criminal nuclear war plan and frantically resort to war exercises and aggressive war games for its realization.

The U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke a nuclear war with South Korea as a nuclear forward base are a criminal plot to realize their ambition for aggression on the whole of

Korea and Asia, making a nuclear victim of the Korean people. The Korean people will never pardon it.

'Nuclear Attack Exercise' Scored

*SK1811110489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1046 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged a joint nuclear operational exercise of the Pacific air force in the sky above South Korea for 15 hours from around 08:00 on November 17, simulating an attack on the North, according to military sources.

Mobilized in this nuclear attack exercise were formations of nuclear-capable "F-15" fighter-bombers brought from Okinawa, their overseas aggression base, formations of "F-4" fighter-bombers brought from the Clark Air Base in the Philippines and nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers belonging to the Seventh Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and other fighter planes of various types, over 180 in all.

The U.S. imperialists sent a total of more than 300 planes of different types to the sky over South Korea for various purposes including aerial espionage Friday, inciting war fever against the North.

Such adventurous aerial exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists premeditatedly every day show that they are keeping the situation on the Korean peninsula strained and increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

Envoy Discusses DPRK's Denuclearization Proposals

*FL1611145089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] DPRK ambassador to Cuba Pak Chung-kuk has met with the national press to report on his country's most recent proposals for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

The diplomat said that in view of the tense situation created in the peninsula because of the increase in stockpiling nuclear arms in the South, his government has decided to hold tripartite talks with the South and the United States, considering the fact that they are U.S. arms. The diplomat said that not only has the United States turned part of Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East, but that it also constantly carries out war maneuvers that provoke the DPRK and endanger regional peace. For that reason, the DPRK Government proposes to hold those negotiations within a year in Geneva or any other place the parties involved agree on.

A statement from the DPRK Foreign Ministry, read by Ambassador Pak Chung-kuk during his meeting with the press, says: Alleviating the tension on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations and ensuring peace in Korea, Asia, and the rest of the world is our country's firm position.

ROK's Alleged Chemical Weapons Stocks Decried

*SK1911091089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0814 GMT 19 Nov 89*

["What Are Gas Masks Needed For?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have supplied some 26,000 gas masks to the "civilian defence corps" in Kyonggi Province this year and are making a fuss over the "supply of equipment for protection from the chemical, biological and radioactive warfare." And they are urging the ordinary people to secure vinyl bags and masks as substitutes for gas masks, alleging that gas masks are needed to cope with the "chemical, biological and radioactive warfare of the North."

Hitting hard at this row, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN Sunday says:

We joined the Geneva accord on the ban on chemical weapons and, through a Foreign Ministry statement on January 26 this year, set out a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons. It is the South, not the North, which is preparing a chemical warfare.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets worked out long ago a strategy of attack in "air and ground warfare" with nuclear and chemical weapons as the main means of strike and have stepped up in full scale the preparations for chemical warfare while kicking up a din for a nuclear war. Now as many as 25,000 drums of toxic chemicals of over ten kinds are stockpiled in South Korea and Japan. In the Kyeyong mountain area of South Chungchong Province and near Suwon, Kyonggi Province, there are forty odd underground nuclear storages and underground chemical weapon storages where enormous quantities of binary chemical weapons are stockpiled. The U.S. imperialists have built ten odd toxic gas plants in South Korea, from which large quantities of chemical weapons pour out.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are hastening the preparations for chemical warfare through their military exercises to invade the North.

In their row of purchase of gas masks, the puppets seek the insidious aim of inciting hostile feelings against the North by advertising fictitious "threat from the North."

The South Korean people will never pardon the puppets who are even dreaming of chemical warfare, not content with following the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a nuclear war, warns the news analyst.

SOUTH KOREA

Soviet on Korean Issue, Bush-Gorbachev Meeting

*SK2311074289 Seoul YONHAP in English
0737 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] The Korean issue will be among the agenda items of the superpower summit talks between Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev slated for early December on the Mediterranean, a Soviet scholar said here Thursday.

The question of the Korean peninsula and other issues involving Northeast Asia will be taken up at the U.S.-Soviet summit which could provide a turning point in alleviating tension between South and North Korea, said Vladimir Ivanov, chairman of the Pacific Region Research Department of the Soviet Union's Institute of World Economics and International Relations.

Ivanov made the remarks while discussing the Seoul-Moscow relations during a call on South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam Thursday morning.

He is currently visiting Seoul to participate in an international academic seminar being held at Seoul's Yonsei University.

The Soviet scholar was quoted as saying Vladlen Martynov, deputy director of the Soviet institute who visited Seoul last month at the invitation of Kim, has drawn up a report on South Korea and asked Gorbachev to adopt the issue on two Koreas as one of the summit topics.

The Soviet leadership has accepted the recommendation and it was known that the U.S. side got nearer to the idea, Ivanov was quoted as saying.

The Soviet scholar added Martynov's report contains contents which may bring a formidable change in detente on the Korean peninsula and relations between Seoul and Pyongyang.

NEW ZEALAND

France Conducts Another Nuclear Test at Mururoa

*BK2111034589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0300 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] New Zealand scientists say France has detonated another nuclear device at its South Pacific test site in French Polynesia. They estimated the strength of the underground blast at 30 kilotons. It was believed to have taken place at Mururoa Atoll—France's regular testing zone.

The latest blast was the 110th detected by the New Zealand authorities since the Paris government began its underground nuclear testing in 1975.

New Zealand's disarmament minister, Ms Fran Wilde, said in Wellington that she was saddened by the latest French test.

PHILIPPINES

Nuclear Weapons on U.S. Carriers Questioned

*HK2211101789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] The progressive bloc today warned that the American battle ships presently anchored at Subic Naval Base are carrying nuclear weapons. The armada arrived in the country after the United States ordered the grounding of all its airplanes and ships following a series of accidents. The details from Dick Syntiongco:

[Begin recording] The progressive bloc asked President Aquino to form an inspection team to inquire about the nuclear weapons stored on board the USS Enterprise and on other battleships now anchored at Subic Naval Base in Zambales.

North Cotabato Representative Gregorio Andolana said that the aircraft on board the USS Enterprise are considered capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The aircraft are: (A-6 Intruder), (A-7 Corsair), (S-3 Viking), and (SN-3 Sea King).

Andolana claimed that the arrival of the armada is an insult to the antinuclear weapons provision in the Constitution. He stressed that based on official papers from the Pentagon, there are various nuclear warheads on board the aircraft carriers. He denounced the arrival of the armada, which he calls a floating arsenal of death and destruction. He called for the strict implementation of the Constitution's nuclear-free provision; especially if accidents occurred while the warships are here. Andolana claimed that among the nuclear weapons stored on the USS Enterprise are: N-43 thermonuclear bomb, B-57 nuclear depth charges for antisubmarine warfare, and the B-61 lightweight thermonuclear tactical bomb. [end recording]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakes Receives Pact's Lushev, Lobov

*LD1611174789 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1700 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Comrade Milos Jakes has received Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Vladimir Lobov, the chief of staff. They discussed, in particular, military security aspects of the international situation.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Krenz Affirms Warsaw Pact Responsibilities

*LD1611210989 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 2002 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The processes of restructuring and the renewal of the political system taking place in the GDR affected neither the GDR's obligations as part of the Warsaw Pact's military coalition nor the functioning of the Western Group of Soviet Armed Forces. Egon Krenz, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] General Secretary, GDR head of state, and chairman of the National Defense Council; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact Organisation; and Chief of Staff Army General Vladimir Lobov stated this today during talks in Berlin.

The interlocutors discussed the situation in the GDR. Krenz briefed them on efforts to renew socialism in the GDR and preparations for the extraordinary SED party congress in December of this year.

Army General Lushev spoke in detail about the activities of the Joint Armed Forces Staff and the implementation of the joint defense doctrine of the participating Warsaw Pact states in their present stage.

Army To Separate Command Structure, Party

*LD1911132689 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1238 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In the future the responsibility and the areas of authority of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] party organizations and the state leadership bodies will be clearly separated from each other in the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR border troops, the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration of the NVA stated yesterday. The decision is based on the SED action program and the government statement. The focal points of the discussion in the Ministry of Defense were questions of the renewal of the political work in the armed forces and in the border troops. SED Politburo member Wolfgang Herger emphasized that the process of reforms in the armed forces demanded the renewal of the SED and the formation of state bodies for state-political education and training.

In a resolution of the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration of the NVA, a proposal will be made to the SED Central Committee Politburo to immediately cancel the party instruction that determines the tasks of the leading party bodies (political bodies) and organizations and to disband the secretariats of the political bodies. A central initiative committee of the SED will be formed to prepare for the SED party elections in the NVA.

Krenz Urges German Dialogue on Disarmament

*LD2111084989 Hamburg DPA in German
0650 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Egon Krenz, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has called for an intra-German dialogue on disarmament. Krenz also expressed regret at the fact that during his meeting yesterday in East Berlin with Rudolf Seiters (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union], Bonn's chief of the Federal Chancellery, the topic of disarmament had not been addressed. In an interview with the Cologne newspaper EXPRESS, Krenz said that the problem not only had a military dimension but a social one as well. To quote Krenz's actual words: "The less one arms the more means one releases for social questions." Therefore, in his talks with Seiters, he also indicated that during the meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and GDR Premier Hans Modrow planned for December, disarmament questions would have to be discussed.

In reply to the question about the state of health of the deposed former SED general secretary [Erich Honecker], Krenz said that his predecessor was not in a position to answer questions at present. "His state of health is such that he cannot comment at the moment."

HUNGARY

Defense Minister Pays Return Visit to CSSR

*LD2011225989 Budapest MTI in English
1852 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI)—At the head of a Hungarian delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, left for Prague on Monday on a friendly working visit.

The minister is returning an earlier visit by Army General Milan Vaclavik, Czechoslovak minister of defence.

POLAND

More Army Units To Be Disbanded on 20, 22 November

*LD1711211889 Warsaw PAP in English
2030 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 17—More Polish Army units will be disbanded in the coming days as part of the restructuring of the armed forces now under way in Poland.

Soldiers of the 23rd regiment of medium-sized tanks will take part in an official call in Slubice on Monday, November 20, for the last time while in Krosno Odrzanski—soldiers of the 11th mechanized regiment.

A similar ceremony will take place in the 3rd regiment of medium-sized tanks in Zagan on November 22 and in the 24th Dresden regiment of medium-sized tanks in Stargard Szczecinski next day, on Thursday.

ARGENTINA

Menem Against Signing Non-Proliferation Treaty

PY2411211089 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES
HERALD in English 24 Nov 89 p 11

[Excerpts] President Carlos Menem made it clear yesterday that "Argentina will not sign the Tlatelolco nuclear nonproliferation treaty because it would go against the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes that we have managed to build up over the years with considerable effort."

In statements published yesterday by the local magazine ARGENTINA NUCLEAR, the head of state recalled that the Justicialist platform for the May 14 elections pointed out "Argentina's traditional attitude of not changing national policies as long as the important questions behind them remained unchanged."

Menem expressed his willingness to promote the export of high technology, "taking into account the general interest of generating a flow of financial support from production to overcome the current crisis." [passage omitted]

In related developments, Presidential Chief-of-Staff Alberto Kohan disclosed yesterday that the Soviet government issued an invitation to President Menem to visit the largest country on Earth. Kohan recently returned from the Soviet Union, where he engaged in negotiations towards establishing bilateral agreements.

The official ruled out all rumors of his possible resignation. The rumors suggested that his post would be merged with that of Presidential Legal and Technical Secretary Raul Granillo Ocampo.

BRAZIL

Economic Woes of Arms Industry Discussed

Deterioration in 1990

90ET0029A Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 16 Oct 89 p C8

[Article by Roberto Lopes]

[Excerpts] Beset by an absence of orders, credibility, and lobbying influence, the weapons industry in Brazil is threatened, as the end of the year approaches, with the prospect of harder times in 1990 than it experienced in 1988 and 1989 put together. According to unofficial figures obtained from the Brazilian Association of Defense Equipment Industries (ABIMDE), the investment budgets for the branches of the Armed Forces which have been established by the SEPLAN [Secretariat of Planning and Coordination of the Presidency of the Republic] for 1990 do not, taken together, total 900 million new cruzados (871 million, in August figures).

This would not even be enough to honor the contracts already signed with national industries.

Adherbal Olivieri, the president of the association, says that there is still a danger that the Congress will make broad cuts in the budget before it is approved. According to the figures obtained from the directors of the ABIMDE, Brazil, which spent 0.8 percent of its gross domestic product on this sector in 1989 (one of the lowest percentages in the world), will reduce this segment to 0.18 percent in 1990.

This would place the Brazilian military structure on the level of that of Luxembourg, a European country which is twice the size of Rio de Janeiro and has a population equivalent to that of the Copacabana quarter (southern zone of Rio) and only one infantry battalion—800 soldiers, who are better equipped than any of their Brazilian counterparts.

Last Thursday, FOLHA went to talk with an exhausted Pedro Vial, the director of government relations for AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aerospace Industry, Inc]. That day, a group of leaders of the Sao Jose dos Campos Metallurgical Workers Union had taken over the headquarters of the enterprise, which in 1987 held the national record for arms exports, but today owes back wages.

The AVIBRAS tragedy is no more serious than that at the EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], where striking employees rejected an offer of a 65-percent increase. They are demanding an increase of 140 percent. Nor is this situation any novelty for the ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], which produces armored vehicles. For the past 2 years, this firm has faced serious economic difficulties. However, the AVIBRAS, EMBRAER, and ENGESA have not joined together to resolve their problems. The last two are refusing to join the ABIMDE.

The superintending director of the EMBRAER, Ozilio Silva, argues that the military aircraft the firm produces account for no more than 15 percent of its annual invoices. Ozilio is afraid that if the enterprise were identified with the war materiel branch, foreign credit would be restricted, and there would be closer supervision of its international transactions by the Brazilian authorities.

But as difficulties normally lead to unity, Ozilio and the ENGESA are showing signs of greater flexibility. Last month, Vito di Grassi, the vice president of the ENGESA (the second most important company executive, after its president, Jose Luis Whitaker Ribeiro), decided that Orbita, a missile enterprise created by the EMBRAER and ENGESA in 1987, should join the ABIMDE. In the last week of September, the Orbita officials participated enthusiastically in the meeting the ABIMDE sponsored at the premises of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP) to adopt emergency measures designed to protect the investment budgets of the military ministries against congressional cuts.

The ABIMDE leaders, with four-star General Diogo Figueiredo, the youngest brother of former president Joao Figueiredo, in attendance, decided to take certain steps, such as hiring a firm of press advisers and developing a lobby to plead their case with the Congress.

Last Tuesday, Olivieri summarized the delay of the ABIMDE in joining the FIESP very simply: "Some of our members argue that if we become an employers' union and seek a position on the board of directors of the FIESP with the right to vote (the only thing to do if you want to obtain respect within the Federation), we will be encouraging the establishment of a workers' union in the war materiel industry. And we do not yet know if this would be desirable." [passage omitted]

Development Policy Criticized

Shaken by the decline in its exports and the losses caused by such apparently insoluble cases as that of the sale of the Osorio (ENGESA) tanks to Saudi Arabia, the Brazilian arms industry was struck yet another blow last week, when UNICAMP [Campinas State University] Prof Renato Dagnino defended his doctoral thesis in economics. This thesis, an accumulation of 504 pages, which is to be published as a book next year, claims that there is no economic or technological justification for the existence of the Brazilian arms industry.

"Unless I am provided with proof of the existence of a threat to our sovereignty, I do not see any reason to maintain the war materiel industry," Dagnino says. When told about this study, the president of the ABIMDE, Adherbal Olivieri, was categorical: "I can guarantee that he has based his conclusions solely on the difficulties experienced by the AVIBRAS, ENGESA, and EMBRAER. I would like to see someone wage a war with just the AVIBRAS rockets, the ENGESA tanks, and the EMBRAER aircraft. The Brazilian defense weapons industry is much more than these enterprises."

Adherbal was right. Dagnino's work only took the situations of these three enterprises into account. But the professor retorts: "The other enterprises which make up the ABIMDE are unimportant. They might manufacture treads for tractors, safes instead of tanks, and boots for civil construction workers, which would put them in a much better situation than that which they enjoy today."

According to Dagnino, "The problem is that Brazilian weapons have always been sold at lower prices than the real production costs would dictate, and this was only possible because of the protective scheme set up by the government. The result of this is what we have now."

Navy Solicits Bids

A dramatic picture of the shortage of resources from which the Armed Forces is suffering is provided by the letter of invitation distributed on the second of this month by the Naval Weapons and Communications Office (DACM) asking for bids on the modernization of the Brazilian Navy's six frigates of the Niteroi class.

The 21-page letter solicits bids for the replacement of the anti-aircraft defense systems of the vessels, and their warning, antisubmarine, and electronic warfare systems. But it concludes with the comment that "it is not possible, at the present time, to say when the actual contracting for these services will be done." In other words, the DACM admits that it does not know when it will have the money to complete the deal, and that the letter indicates the "intention" of including this modernization in the "government programs," subject to the approval of the Congress.

The naval director of engineering, Admiral Elcio de Sa Freitas, is looking for a loan of \$200 million (1.8 billion new cruzados at the parallel exchange rate) so that the Navy can go ahead with its new nonnuclear domestic submarine project, in which connection it will have German technical aid.

Inadequate Budget

"I would not go so far as to say that this budget for the military ministries is a fiction, but without a doubt, there will have to be supplements to it. Everyone knows that the 1989 budget was spent 3 months ago, and the country is continuing to function. In the coming year, the same thing will happen." This statement was made by the superintending director of the EMBRAER, Ozilio Carlos da Silva.

When FOLHA sought him out last Wednesday, Carlos da Silva said that the program for the Italian-Brazilian designed AMX attack plane alone will require "between \$250 million and \$300 million" in 1990, three times the sum allocated by the SEPLAN for investment in all three branches of the Armed Forces, according to the ABIMDE figures.

The EMBRAER will have to deliver 10 or 11 planes and develop a version of the aircraft for training. Apart from this, Celma, an enterprise in the state of Rio de Janeiro affiliated with the Ministry of Air, which will be responsible for the AMX engines, will also have to obtain resources as well. And then there is the question of weapons and the radar for the "nose" of the plane, which is being developed by the Tecnasa enterprise in Sao Paulo. "How is it possible to proceed with all of this without money?" Ozilio asks.

In the past 10 days, the president of the ABIMDE, Adherbal Olivieri, has made several telephone calls—to Minister of Army Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Minister of Air Octavio Moreira Lima, and other military officials. Olivieri promises that an announcement will be made within 2 weeks about the effect the reduction of the investment funds for the military ministers will have on the 63-member industries in his association. It is certain that these figures will be included in the address with which he will salute the minister of air at a luncheon being sponsored by the ABIMDE in Sao Paulo on 30 November. But it is most likely that Moreira Lima will hear some apprehensive comments as early as this coming Tuesday, at the ceremony to be held in the

premises of the EMBRAER in Sao Jose dos Campos (85 km northeast of Sao Paulo), at which the first AMX will be turned over to the Brazilian Air Force.

Alternative Investment Plans

Given the current situation of meager resources for the arms industry in Brazil, everyone has his own formula for making better use of the available funds.

Last Wednesday evening, the vice president of the ENGESA, Vito di Grassi, described one of these plans. "I believe that the Army should cease to purchase finished products and should put all of the resources available to it into the financing of medium- and long-term high-technology projects."

Vito added that an investment of this sort would have a "guaranteed return, which would come with the delivery to the Army, free of charge, of shipments of the products whose development it had financed, or helped to finance."

This is the scheme used by France, England, and other developed countries in Europe, he said.

In the opinion of the vice president of the ENGESA, the Brazilian war materiel industries should also "seek association with partners with capabilities from the technical and financial points of view, such as Argentina, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and India."

Vito di Grassi further commented that "the Armed Forces need to sit down with domestic industry to study their long-term needs, as the Armed Forces and the industrial enterprises in the United States do. This is only done on a sectorial basis in Brazil," he said in conclusion.

Export Figures Contested

90ET0029B Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 27 Sep 89 p 9

[Article by Flavio Cordeiro]

[Text] Campinas—It is being charged that the total amount invoiced for the products exported by the Brazilian arms industries since 1980, officially estimated at up to \$3 billion, is being exaggerated by the authorities in order to justify the investments made in this sector. This claim is made by a researcher at the Campinas State University, Renato Dagnino, who defended his doctoral thesis on the domestic war materiel industry yesterday. He says that the profits (official) from the foreign sales of weapons have never exceeded \$570 million, the level reached in 1987. Dagnino considered only the data which is publicly available in the course of his research.

Dagnino, who is a professor of geoscience at the UNICAMP [Campinas State University], believes that the "publication of unrealistic figures on the activities of the weapons industries" is part of a "major fraud" designed to conceal the real production and export costs in this

sector. According to this researcher, the average total invoiced for foreign sales in the period between 1975 and 1988 was \$186 million per year.

In the opinion of Renato Dagnino, the 8 years during which his research was pursued provided time enough to establish that there is an effort being made to justify the maintenance of the war materiel industries economically and technologically. However, he says, the sector "does not have great importance in the economy as a whole," and it does not pass on technology to civilian society in a general way. This researcher says that of every \$100 produced, 60 are retained abroad and 30 are turned over as payment for supplies, which reduces the profit from exports to \$30.

The lack of explanations to the public and the scientific community, Dagnino emphasizes, serves in the end to raise doubts even about the argument that the investments in defense equipment are a "strategic imperative." The difficulty of obtaining access to information proves this, the UNICAMP scientist says. He reports, for example, that the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil gives out figures classifying combat vehicles as "other automotive vehicles," rockets as "seamless steel pipes," and ammunition for military use as "other ammunition for hunting and sport."

Dagnino says that serious difficulties began in the sector last year, caused mainly by the decline seen in international purchases in the past 3 years. Other countries, the researcher adds, have reduced their imports of weapons in view of the continued low price of oil, and they now have their own equipment park. With this development, he says, "The Brazilian industries have faced the great challenge of retaining their portion of the foreign market."

CHILE

Government Condemns French Atomic Test in Pacific

PY2211010889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
2200 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Despite the protests by Chile and other countries of the Pacific Ocean Basin, France exploded another nuclear bomb today on the Mururua Atoll. [passage omitted]

The first protest reaction against the latest French atomic test came from the New Zealand Government, which stated that it is deeply affected by this event.

Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and other Pacific Ocean coastal countries have expressed their rejection of the French nuclear explosions because of the radiation danger and the destruction of the zone's ecosystem.

EGYPT

Abu-Shinaf on Israeli Satellites, Nuclear Power*JN0511212489 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
3 Nov 89 pp 12-13*

[Interview with Lieutenant General Safiy-al-Din Abu-Shinaf, Egyptian chief of staff, by Sana' al-Sa'id; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] AL-MUSAWWAR: Israel is developing two new satellites for spying and collecting information, in addition to the satellite it launched over a year ago in September 1988. What is our stand as Egyptians and Arabs toward this? If we and the Arab countries possess the technology and if the Arab countries possess the necessary funds, why do we desist from entering this vital sphere?

Abu-Shinaf: Satellites were developed in the fifties and sixties, and they are not something new. Outer space contains more than 3,000 satellites launched by the East and West. They have different orbits and ranges. Some of them are used for communications and research, while others are known as military satellites which orbit the earth at low altitudes of 250-400 km. These are provided with precise equipment for various types of photography. This, however, is not enough, because the country possessing satellites should be able to penetrate all the means of communication of the state over which the satellite is orbiting before it can analyze and understand the meaning of what the satellites are photographing; otherwise, they would be useless. The best proof on this is what we achieved in the October 1973 war in spite of the existence of about 3,000 satellites in space at that time. [passage omitted]

AL-MUSAWWAR: Can satellites pose a real danger to the Armed Forces?

Abu-Shinaf: Satellites do not pose a real threat to the Armed Forces, and their merits can be countered by concealment and camouflage on the strategic level, in addition to other methods which we know and master, but cannot discuss here.

Back to the subject of the Israeli satellites, I would like to say that Israel's entrance into this sphere was not a surprise to us, because we are following up the Israeli programs as well as the international programs and researches in this sphere. The technology of building satellites is within easy reach of Arab scientists, particularly the Egyptians. The same applies to the technology of launching satellites. Restrictions lie only in the finances and expenditure priorities according to the country's needs. There is no doubt that Arab cooperation is a hope which will overcome many of the difficulties facing us in this regard, and which will make us cope with this development, whether on the regional or international levels.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Taking into account the nature of the Israeli nuclear program, which poses a threat to the Arabs, and Israel's continuous refusal to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or to apply the comprehensive guarantees stipulated by the International Atomic Energy Agency to its nuclear facilities, I wonder: Doesn't this increase concerns over the nature and objectives of the Israeli nuclear program? Don't Israeli nuclear arms raise Egypt's concerns, especially since they have approximately 200 nuclear warheads?

Abu-Shinaf: I do not believe that Israel possesses this number of nuclear warheads. The exaggeration of Israel's possession of nuclear warheads must not lead us to heightening the threat to the Middle East region posed by nuclear arms. There have been several conflicts since the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 until now, after more than 44 years. However, none of these states, including the big powers, has resorted to the nuclear option. This is because the brutality of confrontations has imposed restrictions on the use of nuclear arms. This has been to the advantage of mankind.

The world now is proceeding toward rejecting nuclear options to settle problems. As a nonaligned state, we have stressed this at the ninth nonaligned summit which was recently held in Belgrade. We have also blessed the two superpowers' steps regarding the limitation of nuclear arms and the reduction of conventional military forces by both the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The future world is looking forward to settling regional conflicts. This approach is currently being adopted by the two superpowers. The region's states should exploit international detente in construction and development, and not in arms races and wars. Worry springs from the fact that the use of nuclear arms will also bring catastrophes to the side that will use them. We should learn a lesson from the Chernobyl incident in the USSR. West Europe was affected by this incident although it is thousands of miles from it. There are also several regions that are still suffering from this incident. [passage omitted]

INDIA

India Opposes UN Resolution on Nuclear-Free Zone*BK1111081989 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] India has opposed a resolution that came up in the political committee of the United Nations which endorsed the concept of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia. Opposing the resolution, Mr Rakesh Sood of India said security could not be achieved through the creation of nuclear weapon-free regional zones. He pointed out that regional zones serve to legitimize the possession of nuclear weapons by a few states outside those zones. He also drew the attention to the presence of naval nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean which goes against a South Asian nuclear weapons-free zone. Mr

Sood said India is against the resolution as it was presented in a ritual fashion and ran against the consensus spirit of the General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The resolution was also opposed by Bhutan and Mauritius. Thirty members, including the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, France, and Cuba, abstained. The resolution was, however, adopted by the political committee and will now come up before the General Assembly.

PAKISTAN

Commentary on Pakistan's Role in Disarmament

*BK1611150589 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Commentary by Syed Nazir Bukhari]

[Text] At all world forums Pakistan has never lost the opportunity to oppose the spread of nuclear weapons. The prime minister of Pakistan, in her various speeches and at her news conferences, has spoken against nuclear proliferation and made commitments that Pakistan would always support moves which stop the nuclear race and rid the world of any possible nuclear threat. Safety from nuclear weapons has always been a major concern of non-nuclear countries, especially of Pakistan.

In New York, at the UN General Assembly session Pakistan tries to convince the other nations of the world that constant efforts are needed to make the world safe from nuclear weapons and there is no possibility of the elimination of nuclear weapons from the world as it seems in the near future. So the urge of nuclear have-nots for guarantees remains (?undiminished). As usual, this year too Pakistan proposed at the General Assembly's main committee that an agreement be set on behalf of the nuclear weapons states that they will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries. A proposal has been made in a draft resolution which will be later discussed and approved by the General Assembly. This draft resolution has been also cosponsored for the first time by Bangladesh, Iran, Madagascar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The resolution got 133 votes in favor, none against, with India, U.S.A., and Brazil abstaining. The interesting feature of the draft is that Pakistan has been presenting the same resolution for the last 15 years.

Pakistan was first prompted to move the resolution in the General Assembly after India exploded a bomb in 1974 and termed the experiment as a nuclear test, then, for peaceful purposes. Since then Pakistan has been building up the pressure that nuclear weapons should be eliminated altogether or non-nuclear states should be saved from their threat. The same stand was again taken by the Pakistani delegate who sponsored the resolution at the General Assembly main committee. He said that pending the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, non-nuclear weapons states may be accorded credible and legally binding guarantees against the use or the threat of the use of nuclear weapons. Such assurances, we may say, are necessary to enhance the sense of security in non-nuclear weapons states. It is a matter of concern that in spite of annual calls by the General Assembly in this respect, no concrete action has been taken to meet the objective. The lack of progress on an internationally binding agreement on the subject has increased manifold the general concern of the non-nuclear weapon states.

We off and on will hear unilateral declarations by nuclear states renouncing use of nuclear weapons, but such declarations have not allayed the apprehensions of countries not possessing nuclear weapons. Under such fears Pakistan had to propose that at least the South Asian region must be made safe from the threat of nuclear weapons. This proposal was also made at the UN committee meeting and has since been endorsed. However, the problem is bound to remain intact. The non-nuclear countries want firm guarantees for protection against nuclear attacks. The draft to be submitted to the General Assembly would reaffirm the urgent need to reach an agreement on security guarantees to non-nuclear weapon states. It also pinpoints the need for an international convention on the subject and that the idea will also be discussed in the disarmament committee. The draft also urges all the states, especially, the nuclear weapons states, to demonstrate the political will for reaching an agreement on the subject through a common approach and adopt a formula that should be included in an international instrument.

The passage of the resolution seeking guarantees against the threat of nuclear weapons is a test of sincerity of the nuclear weapons states. Until they come forward and satisfy the fears of the non-nuclear states through an international agreement, doubts about their genuine desire for world peace will remain as strong.

SS-12, SS-23 Missile Destruction Completed

90WC0010A Moscow PRAVDA (Second Edition)
in Russian 27 Oct 89 p 8

[Article by A. Gorokhov, PRAVDA special correspondent: "It Is Passing Into History: The Elimination of Soviet Medium-Range Missiles Is Being Completed Today"]

[Text] Kazakh SSR—"...Great empty spaces—Sary-Ozeki, the central lands of the yellow steppes—were located alongside the railroad in these krais...." These lands, which Chingiz Aytmatov has described, are situated northeast of Alma-Ata halfway to Taldy-Kurgan. The station of Saryozek and the until now very secret operational missile base located near it became widely known after 1 August of last year when the first four OTR-22 missiles, which belong to the shorter-range class and which are called SS-12 in the West, were destroyed there in accordance with the Soviet-American Treaty on Eliminating Medium and Shorter Range Missiles.

The elimination of the OTR-22, whose launch assemblies were assembled at the Volgograd Barrikady plant and whose missiles were built at the Botinskiy Machine Building Plant in Udmurtiya, was completed this summer. Here, in Saryozek, they have destroyed 908 combat and training missiles which were removed from the territory of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia and from "interalliance" operational missile bases and warehouses and delivered here without their nuclear warheads.

At the same time, we also parted with 132 launch assemblies and 62 transport vehicles for the OTR-22 at the missile base in Stankov, which is in Belorussia and which the treaty designated as the site for the destruction of the launch assemblies and transport equipment.

Today, the Oka, or in our terminology the OTR-23 or in their—the SS-23, is passing into history. More accurately, the last of the 360 combat and training missiles of this type are being destroyed.

We will not be cunning: Today's parting is a process that is far from having a single or simple meaning as it might appear to someone.

From a small hill about three kilometers from the demolition site where an observation point has been set up, a thoughtful gaze goes far beyond the horizon and is directed toward the spaciousness of a greater policy. There, our diplomats and military men had to make the concessions and compromises, without which, as E. A. Shevardnadze recently pointed out in a speech to the country's Supreme Soviet session, "there would not be any diplomacy, generally speaking."

Judge for yourselves: The Oka ground-based nuclear missile, with a range of up to 500 kilometers, was added to our armory quite recently—during the eighties, that is. It is a quite new item with high operating characteristics that could hit, as the missileers say, a telegraph pole.

However, here we are parting with it.... We deliberately conceded and took a step so that no one anywhere on earth would have this type of missile (I will note in parentheses that the modernized Lance, which they are planning to slew about in Europe, already has a range of up to 450 kilometers; this is comparable to the range of Oka which is being eliminated. Naturally, the Soviet leadership has decisively come out against this modernization which is essentially the creation of a new generation of missile and the building up of nuclear power. This in no way goes with the INF Treaty).

However, if one talks using everyday language, you will see how painful—this word is correct—it is to destroy the jeweler's and, correspondingly, expensive product of the labor of thousands of people (they assembled the Oka in that same Votkinsk and the launch assemblies for it—in the Petropavlovskiy Heavy Machine Building Plant imeni V.I. Lenin in Kazakhstan). Probably that is why I do not cry tears of tender emotion when I observe how they "tie up" the condemned missiles before their demolition. An even greater melancholy grips me: How much talent and resources did man ruin on the useless and dead-end path to super-armaments!

We snatched a moment with Colonel S. Petrenko, the chief of the Center for Controlling the Elimination of Shorter-Range Missiles that was established in January of last year in the Main Headquarters of the Ground Forces, and his permanent translator, Irina Sivkovaya (a group of American inspectors has been permanently working in Saryozek since 1 August of last year; Navy Captain John William now heads it) and traveled all over the deserted missile depot with them. I recalled that last summer these collapsed sites were dotted with OTR-22 and OTR-23 like giant grasshoppers....

The chief "eliminator" is 56 years old. Stanislav Petrenko and his brother ran away to the front in 1943—and returned. He is a third generation military man and has completed the Suvorov and higher engineer schools. He was an artilleryman and then a missileer and holder of a decoration....

Now, just like his colleagues in the TsUL [Center for Controlling the Elimination of Shorter-Range Missiles] he is destroying that with which he has been closely connected for dozens of years. For example, Colonel V. Ivanov, his deputy, has "devoted" more than 30 years to the Missile Troops; Colonel V. Leshchenko slightly less.... You will agree that the elimination of "their" weapons is a psychologically difficult task for all of them....

Our conversation with Petrenko was basically channeled along those questions which the readers of PRAVDA often ask: Are the missiles and launch assemblies being totally destroyed? Are they approaching the destruction economically? Have they selected the methods for destroying the missiles?

Stanislav Dmitriyevich explains: "You see, a missile is not simply a casing. It is a complicated machine stuffed

with instruments and mechanisms. Many of them are being dismantled in accordance with the treaty; one only cannot preserve and use elements of the missile and engine casings for any other purposes. For example, 100 sets of assemblies and units have already been transferred gratis from the Oka to the national economy in accordance with a decision of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission on Military Industrial Matters. A total of 282 of the 388 chassis for the OTR-22 and OTR-23 missiles have already been transferred to the national economy."

I have heard that some people call you "gold miners?"

Petrenko smiles: "This is said aloud. Nevertheless, we have extracted almost four tons of silver, 30 kilograms of platinum, more than 20 of gold, etc., from the units and

systems that are unsuitable for further use. Approximately 1,600 tons of scrap ferrous metal and 57 tons of nonferrous have been handed over...their overall cost is approximately 200,000 rubles.... Concerning the destruction method selected by us—the demolition method, I will say: The matter was carefully studied and more than once. In August of last year, we again asked the leading organizations in industry to evaluate as an alternative a method for burning the missile's stages. From the point of view of material and labor expenditures, it was rejected once and for all because of ecological considerations...."

And so, the last explosion occurs today in Saryozek. The OTR-22 and Oka are passing into history. Hundreds of representatives of union and republic public organizations will be witnesses to this event.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Woerner Says NATO Guarantees Changes

AU2111115289 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
21 Nov 89 p 2

[Report by "b.b.": "NATO Will Continue To Take Initiatives"]

[Text] "NATO does not obstruct the restructuring of Europe. Quite the contrary: It supports the process." This was stated by NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner at a news conference in Vienna yesterday. Woerner paid a visit to the Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe [CFE] and the Negotiations on Confidence and Security-Building Measures, which convene at the Hofburg Palace, in order to familiarize himself with the Western delegation heads on the state of the talks.

The NATO secretary general expressed confidence that it will be possible to conclude an agreement on conventional disarmament in the coming year. The Western alliance continues to accord primary importance to the CFE. "NATO will continue to take initiatives during the Vienna talks and is interested in rapid progress."

The goal of the Vienna disarmament talks is to achieve more stability with fewer weapons and to "replace confrontation with cooperation." In this, it is important to take advantage of the opportunities that result from the changes in Eastern Europe. NATO has contributed to initiating this change and influences the current process.

Woerner considers NATO to be "indispensable in the foreseeable future." First, the Western alliance is an element of security without which there is no guarantee for the changes. Second, NATO ensures the U.S. commitment in Europe. Third, it is a platform that the free states of Europe can use to coordinate East-West relations and disarmament issues.

However, NATO is not an end in itself. "It has been founded to protect freedom and to preserve peace," Woerner stressed. Thus, it will only become superfluous in a political landscape in which these two tasks no longer exist. Current political efforts in Eastern Europe to make the Warsaw Pact an alliance of equal partner states may become the basis for a new security structure in all of Europe, he stated.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

USSR Arms Negotiator Addresses Symposium

LD2111125589 Hamburg DPA in German
1135 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] Munich (DPA)—According to Ambassador Richard Burt, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva START negotiations, arms control presents possibilities

for a more efficient rearmament and weapons modernization. "Rearmament and arms control should go hand in hand", Burt stated today at the "Franz Josef Strauss Symposium" of the Hanns-Seidel Foundation, which is close to the Christian Social Union, in Munich. Arms control should not be "a substitute for defense policies and for the necessary substitute armaments".

Burt cited as an example an improvement in the early warning system. Especially in face of the current changes in the East "no experiments with military strategies" should be made. There is good progress being made in the START negotiations between the United States and the USSR on the reduction by half of the far-reaching, strategic nuclear weapons. Agreement is in sight. However, some fundamental questions still have to be cleared up—for instance, that of the cruise missiles and the form of mutual control.

The head of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, Ambassador Yuriy Nazarkin, emphasized that nonmilitary factors would become increasingly important for security in the world. Attention is increasingly shifting to people's common problems, such as poverty, sickness, the environment, drugs, and terrorism. "We are leaving the age of the Cold War behind us", the Moscow diplomat emphasized. There can be "no artificial, ideological barriers" any longer. "Security through disarmament", is the maxim for a graduated plan with the aim of a world without nuclear weapons.

Genscher in Interview Calls for Disarmament

AU1611165789 Hamburg DPA in German
1533 GMT 16 Nov 89

[Text] Bonn—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the view on East German television that the changes in the GDR also open up new possibilities in foreign policy for cooperation between the two German states. This applies particularly to initiatives aimed at advancing the disarmament process in Europe, Genscher stated in an interview prepared in the Foreign Office in Bonn on 16 November for the GDR Television 1 "Objektiv" program.

All sides must be interested in seeing that disarmament does not lag behind political, economic, and human developments, the minister stated. The FRG and the GDR should see to it in their alliance system that new impulses are provided for the disarmament process.

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, this was the first interview GDR television conducted with Genscher. Members of GDR Television 1 approached Genscher in Brussels on 6 November to ask for an interview.

TURKEY

Chief of Staff Leaves for NATO Meeting

TA2511163589 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1610 GMT 25 Nov 89

[Text] Ankara (A.A)—Chief of Turkish General Staff, General Necip Torumtay, flew to Brussels this morning to participate in the 104th meeting of the NATO Military Committee.

In his statement at the Esenboga Airport prior to his departure, General Torumtay said that disarmament was one of the topics figuring on the agenda of the meeting.

He further said that talks were also to be held on modernization and on the new structure of forces.

General Torumtay will return home on Tuesday, November 28.

Foreign Ministry on Vienna Disarmament Talks

TA2311163289 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1555 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Ankara (A.A)—Turkey will not accept the inclusion of the southeastern port region of Mersin among a list of restricted areas to be decided upon in a final resolution to be reached in the continuing talks for the reduction of Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE), the Foreign Ministry said on Thursday.

Twenty-three countries from NATO and the Warsaw Pact are continuing negotiations on the CFE issue in Vienna, Austria. Because of obstructions by Greece which wants the inclusion of Mersin, the nearest port to Cyprus, as a disarmed area, no final document can be prepared.

Ministry Spokesman Murat Sungar told A.A. that Greece should be persuaded by the NATO allies to drop its demand.

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